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 32 A YEAR.
 SENT TO ANY ADDRESS!
 ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 20, 1937.

The Plugging Game.
 The Washington Post, using Colonel Willis B. Hawkins as its mouth-piece, makes these few remarks:

The broadly patriotic ATLANTA CONSTITUTION thinks the Georgia watermelon, which is finding its way north, is likely to break down the barriers and unite all in one land of good fellowship. That might be, but we fear it never will be so long plug it in, and no more than a jack-in-the-box. If our good will they must quit plugging the heart fellowship.

In this matter the Post does not speak from the fullness of its knowledge. No mutilated watermelons are shipped from Georgia to the north. There is no need to plug them. In this glorious climate a six-year-old child can tell when a watermelon is ripe by "plunking" it with his middle finger.

It may be that plugged melons have been shipped north by mistake. Occasionally the small boy indulges in this pastime. He cuts a square hole in the melon, scoops out the heart, replaces the plug, and the fruit is, to all appearances, as sound as a dollar. It is probable, too, that the railway employees have learned this art.

It will be observed that we have followed the Post's spelling, the etiquette of the occasion seeming to require it. But consistency compels us to remark that the correct spelling as well as the correct pronunciation is "watermelon," and this applies equally to the Kolb Gem and the Rattlesnake watermelon.

We trust the Post and Colonel Hawkins will remember these things.

A Queer Document.
 The whole country was astonished two or three years ago to learn that Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, had practically given up his seat in the senate and retired to Detroit.

As our readers know, Mr. Jones was one of the ablest men that have represented the south in Washington since the war. He was particularly strong in constitutional law, and some of his speeches, during his early career in the senate, attracted a good deal of attention.

The newspapers made a good deal of fun of the senator when he retired to Detroit. The correspondents invented a thousand movements. He was said to be madly in love with a beautiful heiress in Detroit, and it was given out that he pursued her with his attentions until he was ordered from her home.

In the New York World of Monday Mr. Jones speaks for himself, and what he says is interesting, albeit his explanation makes the whole matter more mysterious than ever. After giving a brief sketch of his life, which was a very brief and earnest one up to a few years ago, Mr. Jones declares that he and his family have for four years been the victims of one of the most infamous conspiracies ever organized on the continent.

He describes his happy family relations when he first went to Washington, in 1875, and for several years thereafter. When his wife died his troubles began. She died, he says, under circumstances that gradually produced the conviction that she was the victim of foul play; and when this fact dawned on him his reasoning and will power gave way, and he felt himself incapable of serving his family or his country. This condition, Mr. Jones says, was precisely what the conspirators desired to produce preparatory to their work of finally destroying him.

According to Mr. Jones, there was a social as well as a political conspiracy against him. Among the many people he met was a young lady who lived somewhere between Washington and New York. She was of good family and highly cultured. Mr. Jones met her often in society and introduced her to his family. She wanted the senator to visit her family and he did. His innocent relations with this young lady, he says, were made the basis of a villainous intrigue against his unsuspecting wife. The conspirators say that letters were written to him at his home which were intended to fall into the hands of his wife. These letters drove her to insanity and finally to the grave.

Mr. Jones's next trouble was with a New England belle. He was very much smitten. The belle pinned a white flower to his coat, carried him off to a Unitarian church (Mr. Jones is a Catholic), and caused him to make speeches in the senate to please her. In fact he was very much smitten. He visited the belle at her home and was her devoted lover. But even this was a conspiracy. Mr. Jones loved the belle, however, and when he discovered she was false, he was driven to absolute insanity.

After this the conspirators shipped the ex-senator to Europe, as he says, "like a piece of dead merchandise," and scandals were put upon him there. He has the strongest convictions that he was to be assassinated in Europe while deprived of his reason. But this part of the conspiracy failed, and Mr. Jones returned to this country after a three months' absence, with his mind very little improved.

It was at this time that Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, introduced him to Mr. Jones, and invited him to visit Detroit. Mr. Jones accepted the invitation and became Mayor Thompson's guest. While there he met Charles O'Reilly, the treasurer of the pend league, and they subsequently corresponded. Mr. Jones, says Mr. Jones, "was named to believe was the doctor's ward. I was two first letters written to me by Dr. O'Reilly, after I left Detroit, as well as his

subsequent correspondence, related to the young lady referred to. They were decided invitations for a proposal of marriage to go through him."

Even this and its unhappy results Mr. Jones attributes to a conspiracy. We have never read a queerer document than this letter. It shows beyond question that the unfortunate senator's mind is still unbalanced and out of tune. From the first he has been more deserving of pity than ridicule.

White Labor in the Cotton Field.
 The Memphis Avalanche, New Orleans Times-Democrat and Birmingham Age-Herald argue that we can raise cotton by white labor just as successfully as by black labor.

Our contemporaries are clearly right. From the first settlement of the south down to the present time white men have worked in our fields without suffering the slightest injury. It is true that we have long summers, but in this climate the heat is never intense, and sunstrokes are the rarest things in the world.

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Civil service reform is having a tough time D. C.

There is work for Brother Blaine in Mexico, where American citizens are held in

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POSTMASTER LEWIS.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS HIM TO THE ATLANTA OFFICE.

After Making a Long and Warm Fight for the Position, the Other Applicants Secure Their Seats and General Lewis Secures the Prize.

Yesterday President Harrison appointed General John L. Lewis postmaster at Atlanta. The struggle for this position has been long and warm, and for many weeks all the applicants seemed to be perfectly sanguine of success.

There were three competitors—Mr. W. T. Wilson, who formally filled the place with marked ability, Mr. Wallace H. Rhodes, one of the most capable men in the postal service, and General John L. Lewis, the successful contestant.

All these gentlemen had strong backing for the position, and friends of each worked like madmen to win the prize.

For a long time the issue of the contest was doubtful.

But a few weeks ago there was a lull in the fight. Mr. Rhodes ceased to make active efforts and Mr. Wilson, who had been pressing his claims in Washington, returned home and his friends somewhat got out that he had given up the fight.

General Lewis was summoned to Washington several weeks ago, and after spending a few days there came back to Atlanta in the latter spirit.

He simply said that he found things all right in the matter in which he felt it left no room for doubt that he would be the postmaster.

General Lewis fought through the war in the federal army and lost an arm. After the war he was placed upon the retired list and he has since been in business in this city.

For several years he has been at the head of the Atlanta rubber company.

General Lewis is a gentleman of intelligence and character and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Atlanta. He and his family live in prominent social circles, and their many warm friends in Atlanta and Georgia will learn with pleasure of his appointment.

A THUNDERBOLT.

The family of Mr. William Erskine Frigate died by lightning.

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COUNTY JAILS.

A COMMUNICATION FROM JUDGE HOPKINS ON THE SUBJECT.

He Says That the Treatment of Prisoners in the Jails of the State is Not What it Should Be, and Writes for Reform.

"If a prison that breeds pestilence should meet the fate of the battle, humanity might be excused for looking complacently upon its ruins."

That is one admirable sentence culled from the following admirable communication written by Judge John L. Hopkins on county jails in which it is included.

The importance of the theme is equaled only by the clear, forcible and striking manner in which it is handled.

This communication deserves and will command the attention of every legislator in Georgia, and the wisdom with which every line is pregnant cannot fail to impress the law makers and the law enforcers and lead to swift reform in the treatment of prisoners in the jails of Georgia.

The card says:

Recent publications about Fulton county jail and the condition of that particular prison, the degree of crowding and the state of things inside, have been read by me with much interest. I believe that the gentlemen in charge of it had done the best they could to keep it in good order. Their endeavor was to keep it in good order. But the general subject needs attention.

Everywhere, and at all times, it is required that the jails should be kept in good order. It is not to be said that jail men deserve such treatment and that they are not to be treated as human beings. But the law requires that they should be treated as human beings.

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BASEBALL.

New Orleans Wins the First Game.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 19.—[Special.]—It was anybody's game today until the close of Chattanooga's half of the second inning. The odds of chance being even, both clubs being on their mettle and battling freely, Jones pitched again, Carroll pitching on a sore to work. In the first inning Chattanooga scored on a hit, a stolen base and a hit. For New Orleans Polhemus scored on a hit and McGinnis's three bagger, Houston got to first base and McGinnis scored on Houston's throw. In the third inning New Orleans scored three runs on McGinnis's hit, Houston's drive for three bases, an error of Murray, who let Houston's ground ball go, a muff by Miller of Fulton's hit and Miller's and a throw from catcher to head of Fulton. The visitors should have been retired without a run. Chattanooga added three in the sixth on a hit, McGinnis's and Houston's hits and McGinnis's and Houston's hits. McGinnis and Houston scored on passed balls and McGinnis and Houston scored on passed balls and McGinnis and Houston scored on passed balls.

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THE WHITLOCK CASE.

SEVEN JURORS WERE CHOSEN YESTERDAY.

The Panel Exhausted and Court Adjourned at One O'clock.—The Case Will Take Up Today and Tomorrow—Whitlock in Court.

The Whitlock case was taken up before Judge Clark yesterday.

Whitlock was in court, evidently in bad health. His wife and his son sat beside him. The courtroom was filled.

After the usual preliminaries the work of selecting a jury was begun.

Solicitor Hill is assisted by Mr. F. S. Dismuke, of Griffin, the former solicitor-general of the Griffin circuit.

The defense is represented by Colonel W. E. Hulsey, Recorder Jas. A. Anderson and Colonel W. D. Ellis.

SEVEN JURORS CHOSEN.

The entire forenoon, until the adjournment of court at one o'clock, was taken up in the selection of a jury. The second name called was qualified and selected, but from then until one o'clock the jurors came slow and far between.

Here are the seven in the order chosen: Thomas J. Clark, James H. Davis, T. K. Waits, Alex. Dittler, J. N. T. Davis, W. H. Morgan and August Denko.

Fifty-seven names had been called and the panel was exhausted.

Court was then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the case will be taken up again for the jury completed. Judge Clark will call the jurors for the case yesterday afternoon.

THE CASE.

The story of the fatal difficulty is well remembered in Atlanta. The killing was done in C. P. Johnson's barroom, on Alabama street, near the corner of Peachtree street, on May 1, 1888, when a man was shot and killed, was a Tennessee engineer, Dr. M. T. Whitlock, who did the shooting, was formerly a railroad man, but for some time previous to the fatal shooting had been a salaried engineer. The two men had been acquainted for years.

The quarrel was about a bet. The two men met in the barroom, and after some sharp words were passed, Whitlock drew a knife from his pocket and advanced towards Whitlock. Whitlock fired twice, and Delling fell dead.

The stumbling block in the way of a defense is the fact that the knife was not in Delling's pocket. He had fallen dead almost instantly—how did the knife get back in his pocket?

The coroner's jury returned two verdicts. A majority wanted to exonerate Whitlock, while a minority wanted him held for murder in the first degree. Whitlock is held on the minority verdict, and bond was refused.

He has been in jail ever since.

The case is interesting, beyond the common run of murder cases. The evidence differs irreconcilably, and the best legal talent is interested on both sides. The general impression prevails that the case is apt to result in a mistrial.

A WITNESS FINED.

The subpoena issued in the Whitlock case called the witnesses to the court room at nine o'clock.

Dr. Harry Huxza was one of the witnesses. The doctor was late, and the court fined him \$50 for not being in court on time.

The judge happened to notice Dr. Huxza's entrance as he had noticed his absence, and the doctor was fined \$50 for not being in court on time.

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A NEW YORK HEIR.

TO THE ESTATE OF MR. FRANK H. NICHOLS, OF ATLANTA.

A Case Before Ordinary Calhoun That Reads Like the Cases in Novels—The Son of a Woman Abandoned Forty Years Ago.

The most interesting case ever in the ordinary court of Fulton county came up yesterday morning before Judge Calhoun.

A man from Detroit, Mich., comes like a ghost and claims his share of a Georgia estate. He is the son of a woman deserted in 1850, and according to his own story he never saw the face of his father.

THE FIRST OF IT.

On the 10th of March, 1880, Sarah Boyd was married to Frank H. Nichols at Aurora, Erie county, N. Y.

Mr. Nichols lived with his wife three days and then deserted her.

Three months from the date of the marriage a child was born to Mrs. Nichols. That child was Arthur E. Nichols, the Michigan man who poses as the ghost in the case.

The mother is living now in Erie county, New York.

THE GEORGIA MARRIAGE.

About thirty years ago Frank H. Nichols married Minerva Jane Rogers in Forsyth county, Georgia.

Dr. Nichols was a hardworking and successful man in his profession, and in addition to his income from this source was for a long time postmaster at Cumming, Georgia.

For years and years he was a leading man there, popular, influential and respected. He lived in Forsyth county thirty years.

Four children, all living today, were born to the Georgia wife.

Dr. Nichols came to Atlanta about three years ago. He gave up his practice of medicine and lived quietly on his income from real estate here and in Forsyth county.

He seems to have become well known here. His wife and his children came to Atlanta with him. The children are Frank D., Charles H., Hattie Jane and Bessie May.

ROUNDED DOWN.

Several years before Dr. Nichols' death the New York wife learned of his whereabouts, and directly and indirectly she and her son were a source of great trouble to the old man.

Neither of them ever came to Atlanta, or to Georgia, and the evidence yesterday showed a persistent shadowing and hounding down.

Dr. Nichols' intimate friends here knew that in his early life, he had had some "trouble" with a woman—that's the way they referred to it—and in some way it became understood that the doctor had a natural son in New York.

THE WILL.

In January, 1885, Dr. Nichols made his will. He gave to Minerva Jane Nichols, his wife, all his property, to be and remain hers until her death or marriage. At her death or marriage the property was to be sold and divided amongst the four children of the Georgia wife.

No reference whatever was made to the woman and son in New York.

The estate is valued at from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Dr. Nichols died in Atlanta on the 20th of March, 1887.

He was admitted to probate in solemn form April 14, 1887.

THE FIRST SON'S CLAIM.

Arthur E. Nichols, the son of the New York wife, claims that he is the oldest and legitimate child of the late Frank H. Nichols. He goes on to tell the story of the marriage in 1850, and the subsequent desertion.

He states further that Dr. Nichols never obtained a divorce from the New York wife, and that the second marriage was illegal.

He accounts for the way he and his mother were treated by supposing that his father had been killed, and that he was supposed to be dead. He then proceeded, in legal terms, to claim that he was an heir at law, and to ask for an order setting aside the order probating the will.

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Attention.

not pay to ship them to
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You can spare from your
peaches always sell for fair

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MORE RAPID TRANSIT.

HIGHER IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE IN
THE STREET CAR SERVICE.

Some of the lines to have quicker schedules and
others to be changed to dummy lines—these
more about Atlanta's Dummy Line, to Decatur
and cable cars for Peachtree street.

Atlanta is to have rapid transit, not only in
the way of dummy lines and electric motors,
but her horse car system is to be so improved
as to be itself a system of rapid transit.

The work of rebuilding schedules and of
improving the tracks and equipment has
already been commenced. The improvement
will not be confined to any one section of the
city, but the lines running in every direction
will be put in better trim.

And at once.
Decatur street will be the first to receive the
benefits of the improvement. Two new turn-
outs have been constructed on this line, and
next Saturday the schedule will be doubled.
That is, cars will run every seven and a half
minutes, instead of every fifteen minutes, as
heretofore. This will make the accommoda-
tion on that branch of the street railway sys-
tem as good as the best in the city.

Whitehall street comes next. Work has been
begun on the remodeling of the tracks, and
will be completed in about two weeks. When
the tracks have been completed a quick sched-
ule will be put on this line.

A second half of the
The Marietta and Peachtree lines already
have these quick schedules, but as soon as it
can be done the cars on the Marietta street
line will run on through from the Exposition
mills to the cemetery. Petitions are now be-
fore the council authorizing the company to
arrange its tracks so as to make that connection,
and as soon as permission is granted the work
will be finished. This will be a big improve-
ment, as people living in Brooklyn find it
inconvenient to take the car ride from the
Exposition mills to the cemetery for one fare.

A double track for a portion of Peachtree
street is probably the most important change
contemplated at present.
It is not intended to lay double tracks on
that part of the street which is inside the cor-
porate limits, said Superintendent Patton, in
speaking of the matter. "The idea is to lay
the double track from Ponce de Leon circle to
the exposition grounds. If this is done, and
the turnouts on the street system, it will
give me much better facilities for handling
the crowds which will be here during the ex-
position. It is no use attempting to handle
those crowds with the present system of
turnouts so far as the use of vehicles is con-
cerned. With double tracks, vehicles could
go the whole distance, either way without
coming in contact with a track, whereas, as it
now is, carriages are compelled to cross a turn-
out about every two blocks."

It is probable that the double tracks will be put on
the Wheat and Jackson street line. The
tracks on this line could be changed so as to
suit the dummies in a very short time, and at
comparatively small expense. In fact, that
part of the line from Wheat street to the ex-
position grounds was originally built with this
end in view, and the only part which would
have to be changed is the Wheat street ter-
minus. This matter has been under considera-
tion by the managers of the line, but has not
yet been definitely decided on. It is, how-
ever, probable that the dummies will be
put on some time before the opening of the
Exposition.

A dummy line to Westview cemetery is an-
other probability. At a recent meeting of the
directors of the Union Street Car Company,
which controls the West End line beginning
at Broad street, it was determined to make
an estimate made of the cost of changing this
line to suit dummies. It was not definitely
decided to make the change, however, but it
is more than likely that something tending to
a better service will be done before many
days.

An effort is being made to change the present
route of the Metropolitan dummy line.
The change proposed is to do away with that
part of the line running from Hunter to Fair
on Hunter street, and laying the track from
Frazier to King on Hunter, thence on King to
Fair street, thence following the present
route. A petition has been filed with the city
for some time. It is now in the hands of the
street committee, who will report on it at the
next meeting of the council.

The company desire to make the change in
the route in order to get rid of two very ob-
jectionable curves. These curves are at the
corner of Fair and Frazier and Hunter and
Frazier.

Most of these improvements are expected to
be completed by the opening of the Exposition,
by which time the two electric
dummy lines will also be in running order, and
the one starting at Broad street and the other at
the artesian well will make this part of the
city a perfect network of tracks.

For some time past numerous rumors have
been afloat regarding the building of a dummy
line to Decatur. These proposed lines have
all started on the north side of the railroad,
but up to date none of them have material-
ized.

But it looks now as though the south side,
which has been laying low in the matter, is
going to do the north side up.

You may state, said a gentleman, who is
well posted on matters of this kind, that the
contracts have been awarded for the extension
of the Metropolitan dummy line from the
cemetery, on the Fair street side, to the Sid-
dons place, about a mile and a half to the
west of Decatur. Now, if the road is built this
far to Decatur, it stands to reason that the people
of that place will not be backward in subscrib-
ing on high money to have it extended there.

The gentleman who made the remarks is
also authority for the statement that cable
cars would be put on the Peachtree line in the
near future.

PETITIONING POLICEMEN.

The Police Commissioners Will Be Asked to
attend the meeting of the board of police com-
missioners will ask to be reinstated.

Petroleum Marshall has already obtained a large
number of signatures to a petition that he is getting
up setting forth the merits of his case.

The officer who was with him in the church pub-
licly the following explanation:

I would be glad if you would put a notice in your
paper saying that I am sorry that the police
commissioner Marshall from the church, who
was acting in good faith. He would not have
been where he was and for my being sick he was
trying to do something for me. I hope the commis-
sioners will reconsider the case, and reinstate Mr.
Marshall.

Watkins says that his reason for this publication
is that he feels that Officer Marshall suffered on his
account. He feels that he is a just and con-
siderate view of the case were taken, he would be
reinstated. Both of them were in the church to-
gether, at the time they were discovered by the
sergeant.

PELL FROM A WAGON.

The Wheels Passed Over Mr. John Weaver's
Body.

Mr. John Weaver had a narrow escape
yesterday evening.

He was driving a wagon near the corner of Con-
necticut street and Union street, when he was
struck by a horse-drawn wagon. This was after
the horse of the wagon was upset and the body over-
turned.

Mr. Weaver was caught under a portion of the
body, and the wheels righting themselves, passed
over his chest.

It was at first thought that his injuries were very
serious, but after an investigation by the physicians
it was found that while he had been seriously hurt,
his wounds are not likely to prove serious.

He was lying easily at his home on Hill street
last night at a late hour.

Scrofula, salt rheum, and all diseases of the
blood, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver
complaints, and catarrh, are cured by Hood's
Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Try it.

Over four years ago Swift's Specific cured
me of a troublesome eruption which covered
my shoulders, back and limbs. This was after
I had been treated by six doctors, some of
whom said I never would get well.

E. M. HUNTER, Sherman, Texas.

Strengthening porous plasters, so each at the
Kimball House Drug Store.

THE CONTRACT WAS LOST.

Because Local Freight Rates Were so Unrea-
sonably High.

Venable Bros. were bidders for the big
Louisville job of street paving.

There were 15,000 square yards of paving
still to be finished, and the contract was
worth about \$225,000. It would have given
employment to from 1,200 to 1,400 men for five
or six months.

Failed to secure the contract.
Despite the fact that Venable Bros. had 156
miles advantage in distance, a Virginia granite
firm was awarded the contract. The reason
for this is the disadvantage that they labored
under in the way of local freight rates.

The Georgia railroad charges about 25 cents
per hundred for all the granite shipped from
Stone Mountain into Atlanta, a distance of
twenty miles.

Through the advantages derived from local
competition the same sort of granite of the
quarries is shipped from Cincinnati to Colum-
bia, a distance of 125 miles, for three cents per
100 pounds.

Mr. Dickey agreed to haul the granite from
Atlanta to Chattanooga, for a little less than
three cents, a distance of over 100 miles. But
Major Green refused to make the least con-
cession, and held strictly to the fixed rate on
the Georgia road.

Stone was hauled from Pennsylvania quar-
ries to Philadelphia, a distance of forty miles,
for one and a half cents per hundred. It is
shipped from Montana, Wisconsin, to Chicago,
two hundred miles, for six cents per hundred.

This shows the enormous disadvantage under
which Venable Bros. labored in competing with
other companies for the Louisville job. Had
the proper concessions been made, Venable
Bros. would not have been beaten by
ten cents difference as they were.

Virginia had thirty-five cents the advantage
in freight rates, and Georgia had one hundred
and eighty-six miles the advantage in dis-
tance.

This is rather odd, and illustrates the disad-
vantage that town labor under that are with-
out competing railroad rates.

Paving stone delivered to consumers in At-
lanta, sells for \$1.10 per square yard. The
freight rate on the stone from Stone Mountain
to Atlanta is ninety-five cents per square
yard, nearly two-thirds the price of the stone
being consumed in railroad freight.

The freight alone, on the stone for the con-
tract at Louisville would have amounted to
\$15,000, and would have been a big item for
the railroads, as well as a big showing for the
natural resources of the state of Georgia.

THAT \$1,000 RAFFLE.

For the Benefit of the Confederate Monu-
ment at Westview Cemetery.

The tickets are selling.
What tickets?
Why, the tickets for the \$1,000 raffle for the benefit
of the Confederate monument at Westview cemetery.

There are three thousand of these tickets and the
price is only one dollar each. There are thirty-
eight prizes—of them \$200, two of them \$100,
eight of them \$50 each, and twenty of
\$25 each, making in all \$3,000.

There is a golden chance to draw a handsome
prize and at the same time aid a noble cause.
The people understand this perfectly, and this
accounts for the steady demand for tickets.

The drawing will be conducted by Hon. Albert
H. Cox, Mr. Robert M. Farrar, cashier of the
Metropolitan Bank, and Mr. J. H. Rouse, vice pres-
ident of the Atlanta National bank.

Tickets may be had at the drug store, Amos Rex,
No. 12 West Alabama street, or at a number of other
places as per printed card.

Pimples, Sores, Aches and Pains.

When a hundred bottles of sarsaparilla or
other pretentious specifics fail to eradicate in-
born scrofula or contagious blood poison, re-
member that B. B. B. (Bottles Blood Balm)

has cured thousands of such cases, in as
many seemingly incurable instances. Send for
the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book
of Wonders," and be convinced. It is the only
TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER.

G. W. Messer, Howell's X Roads, Ga.,
writes: "I was afflicted nine years with sores.
All the medicine I could take did me no good.
I then tried B. B. B., and eight bottles cured
me sound."

Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Texas,
writes: "A lady friend of mine was troubled
with bumps and pimples on her face and neck.
She took three bottles of B. B. B. and her skin
got soft and smooth, pimples disappeared, and
her health improved greatly."

James L. Bosworth, Atlanta, Ga., writes:
"Some years ago I contracted blood poison. I
had no appetite, my digestion was ruined,
rheumatism drew up my limbs so I could hardly
walk, my throat was catarrhed five times.
Hot Springs gave me no benefit, and my life
was one of torture until I gave B. B. B. a trial,
and, curiously as it may seem, the use of
bottles cured me."

TYPE WRITING.

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of
Work Promptly Executed.

Messrs. Frankshaw & Johnson, who are ex-
pert stenographers and type writers, have
opened an office at 24 Marietta street. They
will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type
writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a
specialty. If you need anything in this line
give them a call.

Telephone 151.

Central Store Lot and a Valuable Block of
Factory Stock.

J. C. Hendrix & Co., will sell for W. B. Miles
and the administrator of C. D. Horn, that choice
corner lot 57,375 feet on Pryor and Wheat
streets. Also for said administrator \$58,500 of the
stock of the Atlanta Bridge and Axle company, at
the courthouse, Tuesday, July 21, at 10 o'clock a.m.

AT LAST.

A Multitude of Excited Atlanta People Have
Their Desire Gratified—A Treat
In Store for All.

There are fully five hundred anxious people right
now in Atlanta who have been waiting for us to
announce the arrival of our incomparable white
full cream cheese. With pleasure we state that
that which has just arrived has never been excelled,
and only few times equaled. So, if you wish to
delight your mother, or your father, your sister,
brother, your aunt or your cousin, or boarder,
come right now over to our store and call for
our full cream cheese. The fresh, cheddar, sold
as full cream is a parody, a full fledged burlesque
upon a cream, and it does not require an expert to
detect them apart. Mothers with nursing babies
who use Eagle brand condensed milk will do well
to look to freshness when purchasing. We have
just received a fresh invoice of 30 cases, all new
just from the factory. There is no better substitute
than Eagle Brand's Eagle Condensed Milk for a
young baby, they thrive and fatten on it. To
lovers of good, soft, fresh imported Swiss cheese we
announce another new arrival. Come over and see
it. Our fresh Neuchâtel cheese has just ar-
rived. New Swiss in bulk form one of the prin-
cipal articles of sale at our store. Prices are
somewhat below bottle prices, and we ask
your examination.

We still continue to receive that best of all butter
daily, and at the moderate price asked there is no
excuse for any one in Atlanta having a stale, bad
piece of butter on the table. Be sure and try
our Eagle brand. It will delight you. Our new com-
pressed Yeast Fermentum still continues in popu-
lar favor. Send stamps for same and try it.

Very respectfully,
HOLT & THOMAS.

Have your prescriptions put up at Kimball House
Drug Store. Nothing but pure drugs used. Im.
BRICK AT LESS THAN MARKET PRICE
at Seals' Store.

A Great Hit.

"That Frenchman," by Archibald C. Claver
Junior, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York,"
"Mr. Potter of Texas," etc. Just out. Do not fail
to read it. Intensely interesting. Price 50 cents, 5
cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta
street.

Harrison Bros. & Co. are selling Sullivan too
becos.

Attention Contractors!

Pressed brick at less than market price at
Seals' Store.

STILSON,

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods,

Fair Dealing.

Bottom Prices.

29 Whitehall St.

KENNY & SATZKY,

Tailors.

To Those Who Wish to Dress

Well.

R. J. KENNY, A. SATZKY,

Formerly With Mitchell Bros.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ONE MILLION

DOLLARS

TO LOAN!

On improved Atlanta

real estate, in sums of

from five thousand to

twenty-five thousand

dollars at

STRAIGHT SEVEN

PER CENT.

NO COMMISSION.

C. P. N. BARKER,

Room 32, Traders' Bank.

SCHECHER'S

Mandrake Pills

For Bilious and Liver Complaints

RETAIL GROCERS.

Do more work for less remuneration than any other
class of merchants. Few seem to realize how
much trouble it is to collect and distribute goods
four here this is certainly not necessary. Ph. H.
Foster's flour can be had fresh and new on short
notice. It is always uniform and we believe makes
more and better bread and pastry than any other
on this market. It is wonderfully beautiful, and
perfectly pure. It costs a little more than ordinary
patents, but the best always costs something, but is
cheapest in the end.

The Pasteles are model millers and give their per-
sonal attention to the manufacture of this flour.
They will not buy grain from an elevator—only
select the best, and every sack is sampled by
Ph. H. Foster, Jr. Their ambition is to make the
best, and they have succeeded. Every package is
guaranteed to please and warranted absolutely
pure.

A question for the readers of this advertisement:
Who makes the flour you use? Is it pure, full of
gluten and nutritious? Does it always rise and
give satisfaction, or is it sometimes heavy and dead
and merely white with starch? Does it not pay to
buy the best?

Ask Your Grocer for

Postel's "Elegant."

PIEDMONT PATENT.

Mascoutah "Star."

Brunner & Browder,

Sole Agents Postel Mill Co.,

40 and 42 Alabama Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING.

MOHAIRS, SERGES, SICILIANS,

ALPACAS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

BUY A COAT AND VEST AND KEEP COOL.

